



CITY OF CHICHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

of



THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1963

CITY OF CHICHESTER

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
and The Chief Public Health Inspector
for the Year 1968

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Members of the City Council at 31st December, 1968

Alderman E.R. Stephens (Mayor)

Councillor D.O. Thomas (Deputy Mayor)

Alderman H. Bell

" J. M. Gilbert

" C. J. Newell

" W. G. S. Pope

" G. J. Welch

Councillor Mrs. G. E. Brinsmead

" W. Brookes

" Mrs. E. E. Butler

" G. W. Gumbrell

" F. Heald

" A. W. Ingram

" J. R. Nelson

" R. F. Oates

" W. J. O'Reilly

" R. D. Osborn

" J. A. R. Seddon

" T. H. Siggs

" Mrs. K. F. Smith

" L. E. G. S. Smith

" S. J. Watson

" B. J. Webber

" P. F. Weston

The Committees chiefly concerned with matters of public health are as follows:-

<u>Committees</u>	<u>Functions</u>
(a) <u>Public Health & Housing</u> (details of membership are shown below)	(General public health matters (Housing (Public mortuary (Public conveniences.
(b) <u>Highways</u>	(Street cleansing (Refuse collections and disposal (Sewers (Sewage disposal (Cesspool emptying.

Public Health & Housing Committee at 31st December, 1968

Councillor P. F. Weston (Chairman)

Councillor T. H. Siggs (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman E. R. Stephens (Mayor)

Alderman H. Bell

" C. J. Newell

Councillor J. W. Gumbrell

" A. W. Ingram

" R. F. Oates

" W. J. O'Reilly

" B. J. Webber

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health;
(Also Medical Officer
of Health for Bognor
Regis U.D.C.; Departmental
and School Medical Officer
West Sussex County Council,
and Consultant Venereologist -
Chichester & Graylingwell Group)

D. Warren Browne, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M., & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector;

T. C. Ward (a)

Deputy Chief Public Health
Inspector;

R. Marsdin (a)

Chief Clerk;

Mrs. B. J. Ayres
(Commenced 26. 5. 68)

Clerical Staff;

Miss V. Fuller (resigned 15. 12. 68)
Mrs. Clarke (part-time temporary)

Rodent Operator/Disinfectors;

A. T. White

-
- (a) Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat
and other foods.

Public Health Department,
"Greyfriars",
North Street,
Chichester.

October, 1969

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Chichester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the City. The Chief Public Health Inspector's report is included (coloured sheets).

The most significant feature of the year, statistically, is the continued reduction in the birth-rate. These figures are shown in Table 11 on page 10. It can be seen that although the population reached 20,710, the actual number of births (240) was the lowest recorded since the end of the last war. This record low number of births gives the City a corrected birth-rate of 12.0 per thousand, as compared with the rate for England and Wales of 16.9 per thousand for the same year. Since there has been little or no change in the population structure of the City in recent years, this reduction would appear to be due to the wide acceptance of contraceptive measures which are now available.

In comparison with this reduced birth-rate is the very sharp rise in the number of deaths, giving an excess of deaths over births of 144.

Regrettably, lung cancer, which is now accepted as being largely an avoidable condition, caused 19 deaths, compared with 4 the previous year.

D. WARREN BROWNE

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The City is chiefly a residential and administrative centre with outlying agricultural parts. It lies almost in the centre of Chichester Rural District, in the coastal plain of West Sussex, between the South Downs and the sea, which is some 7 miles from the centre of the City.

Industries are varied in nature and not concentrated in any one sector, apart from the Industrial Estate being developed by the Council to the south of the Portsmouth-Brighton railway line. There are no large industries which might have a prejudicial effect on the health of the City inhabitants.

General Statistics

Area in Acres	2,873
1961 Census Population (as April, 1961)	20,124
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (mid 1967)	20,640
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (mid 1968)	20,710
Number of inhabited dwellings (according to Rate Books at 1st April, 1968)	6,484
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1968)	£1,202,179
Estimated product of a Penny Rate (1968/69)	£4,745

VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1 Live Births

CHICHESTER CITY								Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)						Birth rate per 1,000 Pop.		West Sussex		
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	England & Wales
		M	F	No.	%					
1967	247	116	131	21	8.5	12.0	12.5	18.7	15.4	17.2
1968	240	130	110	14	5.08	11.6	12.0	18.7	15.2	16.9

Table 2 Stillbirths

CHICHESTER CITY				Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths)	
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)				Chichester City	England & Wales
Year	Total	Sex			
		M	F		
1967	3	1	2	12.0	14.8
1968	6	3	3	24.3	14.0

VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

Table 3

Deaths

CHICHESTER CITY					WEST SUSSEX		ENGLAND & WALES	
Total deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population
Year	Total	Sex		Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	
		M	F					
1967	294	141	153	14.2	8.0	9.1	10.0	11.2
1968	384	158	226	18.5	10.0	9.5	10.6	11.9

The natural decrease in population, i.e. the excess of deaths over births was 144.

The chief causes of deaths, in order of frequency, were:-

	1967	1968
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	110	193
(ii) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	57	77
(iii) Neoplasms (cancer)	51	72

Of the total deaths, 306 occurred in persons aged 65 years or over, and, of these, 223 were of persons aged 75 years or over.

A table at the end of this Section shows the age, sex distribution and causes of death during 1968.

Table 4

Maternal Deaths

Chichester City		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live births			
Year	Total Deaths	Chichester City	West Sussex		England & Wales
			Rural Districts	Urban Districts	
1967	Nil	-	-	-	0.2
1968	Nil	-	0.4	-	0.24

Table 5

Infant Mortality (Death of Infants under 1 year)

Infant Deaths: Chichester City					Rate per 1,000 live Births			
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex RDs.	UDs.	England & Wales
		M	F					
1967	4	2	2	-	16.2	12.1	13.3	18.3
1968	4	3	1	-	16.6	14.5	14.1	18.0

Neonatal Mortality
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks

Infant Deaths: Chichester City					Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year	Total	Sex M F		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex	England & Wales
1967	4	2	2	-	16.2	8.7	12.5
1968	2	2	-	-	8.3	10.0	12.3

Early Neonatal Mortality
Deaths of Infants under 1 week

Infant Deaths: Chichester City					Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year	Total	Sex M F		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex	England & Wales
1967	4	2	2	-	16.2	7.5	10.8
1968	2	2	-	-	8.3	8.8	10.5

Perinatal Mortality
Stillbirths & Deaths under 1 week

Stillbirths & Deaths under 1 week: Chichester City					Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year	Total	Sex M F		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex	England & Wales
1967	7	3	4	-	28.4	21.2	25.4
1968	8	5	3	-	33.4	22.8	25.0

Table 6 below gives details of age, sex and cause of death of the 4 infantile deaths in 1968.

Table 6

Cause of death	Age and sex analysis			Total	
	17 hours	2 days	4 months	M	F
Prematurity	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Abnormalities	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory Disease	1 (M)	1 (M)	1 (M) 1 (F)	3	1
Totals:	1 (M)	1 (M)	1 (M) 1 (F)	3	1

It will be seen from the above table that 2 of the infantile deaths occurred within the first four weeks of life; this compares with 4 such deaths in 1967.

Cancer

This classification includes all deaths registered as being due to cancer, malignant and lymphatic neoplasms, ephithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in the City during 1968 from all forms of cancer was 72 an increase of 21 compared with 1967.

The death rate from this cause per 1,000 population was 3.0 (2.5 in 1967) which compares with a rate (provisional) of 2.3 for England and Wales for 1968.

The mortality from cancer for the years 1958/68 inclusive is set out below:-

Table 7

Year	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1958	27	32	59	3.1
1959	22	27	49	2.6
1960	24	18	42	2.2
1961	30	26	56	2.9
1962	19	26	45	2.3
1963	27	25	52	2.6
1964	23	23	46	2.2
1965	25	29	54	2.6
1966	28	29	57	2.8
1967	25	26	51	2.5
1968	35	37	72	3.5

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1968:-

Table 8

Lung Bronchus		Breast		Stomach		Other Sites		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
17	2	-	6	3	4	15	25	35	37

Deaths from cancer for the year 1968 by age groups (male and female) were as follows:-

Table 9

Age Group	Male	Female
5 - 10	1	-
15 - 24	-	1
25 - 34	-	1
35 - 44	-	2
45 - 54	1	3
55 - 64	7	8
65 - 74	15	8
75 and upwards	11	14
Total	35	37

Table of Causes of Deaths, classified in sex and age groups

Table 10

Causes of Death	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								Total all ages	
			1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -		75 and over
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
2. Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	7
4. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	17	19
5. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	6	6
6. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	3
7. Leukaemia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
8. Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	7	13	32
9. Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
10. Mental Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
11. Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
12. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
13. Hypertensive Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	8
14. Ischaemic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	18	33	55
15. Other forms of Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	22	29
16. Cerebrovascular Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	38	52
17. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	15
18. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	7
19. Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	11	38	56
20. Bronchitis and Emphysema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	27	9
21. Asthma	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
22. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
23. Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
24. Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
25. Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
26. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	5
27. Congenital Anomalies	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
28. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
29. Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
30. All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	9
31. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	4	6
32. All other external causes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL (All causes)	2	2	1	1	2	4	11	18	37	83	223	384

Table showing Vital Statistics for the Years 1959 - 1968

Table 11

Year	Estimated Population	Total live births			Birth rate		Total Deaths			Death rate		Infant Deaths			Infant Death rate	Cancer Deaths			Cancer Death rate	Natural increase or decrease in population
		M	F	Total	Crude	Corr.	M	F	Total	Crude	Corr.	M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
1959	19,060	135	125	260	13.64	14.46	108	160	268	14.06	9.56	2	3	5	19.2	22	27	49	2.58	Decr. 8
1960	19,030	130	127	257	13.5	14.3	140	162	302	15.87	10.31	3	5	8	31.1	24	18	42	2.2	Decr. 45
1961	19,480	141	133	274	14.1	14.9	146	188	334	17.1	10.5	3	1	4	14.6	30	26	56	2.9	Decr. 60
1962	19,540	130	131	261	13.4	14.2	117	185	302	15.5	10.1	2	2	4	15.3	19	26	45	2.3	Decr. 41
1963	19,560	137	115	252	12.9	13.4	168	206	374	19.1	11.4	1	-	1	4.0	27	25	52	2.6	Decr. 122
1964	20,280	157	128	285	14.05	14.6	128	150	278	13.7	8.1	6	5	11	38.6	23	23	46	2.2	Incr. 7
1965	20,490	156	118	274	13.4	13.9	135	187	322	15.7	9.1	2	2	4	14.6	25	29	54	2.7	Decr. 48
1966	20,700	152	151	303	14.6	15.2	144	197	341	16.5	9.7	2	1	3	9.9	28	29	57	2.8	Decr. 38
1967	20,640	116	131	247	12.0	12.5	141	153	294	14.2	8.0	2	2	4	16.2	25	26	51	2.5	Decr. 60
1968	20,710	130	110	240	11.6	12.0	158	226	384	18.5	10.0	3	1	4	16.6	35	37	72	3.0	Incr. 70

SECTION II

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Routine enquiries to trace the source of infection are made immediately on receipt of a notification of infectious disease and advice given to parents as to home nursing, exclusion from school, etc. Where desired disinfection is carried out, either terminally or on removal of the patient to hospital.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. Generally oral vaccine continued to be used.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of the disease were notified during the year, the last notification being in 1954 (the only confirmed case in the past 21 years).

IMMUNISATION

The West Sussex County Council, as the local health authority, is responsible for immunisation programmes, and with new procedures and immunisation techniques (and particularly the use of a computer for routine organisational and statistical purposes), every encouragement and assistance is given to parents to ensure that children receive combined protection against the more serious infectious diseases. Triple antigen vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has simplified the immunisation programme. Details of the numbers of children under 16 immunised during the year are given below.

IMMUNISATION STATISTICS

Table 12

	Children born in years					Others under age 16	Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961- 1964		
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus</u>							
Completed primary courses	-	-	1	1	3	-	5
Reinforcing doses	-	-	-	-	388	81	469
<u>Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/ Tetanus</u>							
Completed primary courses	120	92	-	-	-	-	212
Reinforcing doses	-	120	104	4	-	-	228
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>							
Completed primary courses	120	95	2	1	8	-	226
Reinforcing doses	-	119	101	4	248	12	484
<u>Tetanus</u>							
Completed Primary courses	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Reinforcing Doses	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Table 13

Smallpox Vaccination

Type:	Age distribution							Totals
	0- mths	3- mths	6- mths	9- mths	1 year	2- years	5-15 years	
Primary	-	1	2	-	206	10	-	219
Re- Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	132

TUBERCULOSIS

3 cases were added to the Register during the year. One was a new notification and two were cases transferred to this district. All were Pulmonary.

2 cases were removed from the Register during 1968 one having recovered, and the other being transferred away from the district. The figures are further analysed below.

Table 14

	Pulmonary cases			Non-Pulmonary cases			Total cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
No. on Register at 31st December, 1967	27	24	51	1	3	4	28	27	55
<u>Additions -</u>									
New notifications	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Transfers from other areas	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTALS	30	24	54	1	3	4	31	27	58
<u>Removals -</u>									
Transfers out	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Recovered	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
No. on Register at 31st December, 1968	28	24	52	1	3	4	29	27	56

New notifications:-

Table 15

Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	1	-	-	-	1
25 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	1	-	-	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

The following table shows the mortality from Tuberculosis (all forms) in Chichester and in England and Wales, during the past 5 years. (Figures supplied by the Registrar-General):-

Table 16

	Deaths under 5		Total Deaths		Tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate per 1,000 population	
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Chichester	England & Wales
1964	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
1965	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
1966	-	-	1	-	0.05	0.05
1967	-	-	-	1	0.05	0.04
1968	-	-	-	2	0.09	0.04

MEASLES

10 cases of this disease were notified during the year, compared with 77 in 1967.

FOOD POISONING

2 cases were notified during the year.

DYSENTERY

1 case of Sonne Dysentery was notified during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH

No cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year.

ERYSIPELAS

2 cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

1 case of Infective Hepatitis was notified during the year.

MALARIA

1 case of Malaria was notified during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORIUM

1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorium was notified during the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The mobile Mass X-Ray unit, based at Portsmouth, carried out a further survey in the City in May 1968. As on previous visits, the unit was stationed at various sites in Chichester, to enable as many of the general public (and industrial groups) as possible to avail themselves of an opportunity for a chest X-Ray with the minimum of delay and inconvenience.

Details of the result of the survey are set out below, together with similar information relating to the weekly half-hour visits throughout the year, which are primarily intended to enable patients referred by their own doctor to have an X-ray as quickly as possible.

I am indebted for this report to Dr. J. D. Lendrum, the Unit's Medical Director:-

MASS RADIOGRAPHY 1968 - CHICHESTER

<u>Number X-rayed:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
15A Unit.Industrial & General Public	2803	2517	= 53
15B Unit.General Practitioner Service	734	629	= 13
	<u>3537</u>	<u>3146</u>	= 66

Number X-rayed in Groups:

G.P. Referrals	637	415	= 10
Positive Reactors	13	8	=
Industrial etc.	1512	1065	= 25
General Public	1107	1294	= 24
Psychiatric Hospitals	268	364	= 6
	<u>3537</u>	<u>3146</u>	= 66

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Cases of tuberculosis referred to the chest clinic or hospital and considered on investigation to require close clinic supervision or treatment:	-	2	= 2
Cases of tuberculosis requiring out-patient supervision only:	8	7	= 15
(Primary carcinoma of the bronchus:	3	1	= 4
(Others	1	-	= 1

The following table gives details of the 19 cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1968, showing, in age analysis columns, the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis:-

Table 17

Disease	M	F	Total originally notified	Age Groups								Total all ages	
				Under 1	1 -	3 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	25 -	45 -		65 and over
Dysentery	M	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Erysipelase	M	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	M	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F		2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Infectious Hepatitis	M	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malaria	M	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	M	F	7	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	7
	F		3	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	M	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal pyrexia	M	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	M	F	8	1	2	2	3	1	2	-	1	-	8
			1	1	1	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	1

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Hospitals

A comprehensive treatment and consultant specialist service for residents of the City and surrounding district is provided by the following general and other hospitals which are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board:

- (a) General - (Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester
(St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester
- (b) Infectious Disease - Chichester I.D. Hospital
- (c) Chest - (Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, Norton,
(Nr. Chichester
(Bognor Regis Chest Hospital Annexe.
- (d) Maternity - Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington.
(A considerable number of confinements also take place in the Maternity Department of St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester)
- (e) Mental - Graylingwell and Summersdale Hospitals, Chichester.

2. General medical and dental services

General medical, dental and ophthalmic services are provided in the area under arrangements made by the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex.

3. Laboratory service

The Public Health Laboratory at Priorsdean Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth undertakes all routine bacteriological and virological work for this department, and it is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the efficient service and helpful and willing co-operation afforded by the Medical Director, Dr. Payne, and his staff. A daily collection by road enables specimens to reach the laboratory from Chichester with the minimum of delay.

4. Ambulance and Hospital car service

For the City and surrounding district, a directly-administered service is operated by the West Sussex County Council.

5. Local health authority services

A full range of personal health services is provided in the City by the West Sussex County Council. Details are given below:-

- (a) Nursing and Midwifery - Domiciliary midwifery and general nursing services are available to all who require them.
- (b) Maternity and Child Welfare - Ante and postnatal and infant welfare clinics are held each week at the Health Centre, together with relaxation classes for expectant mothers.
- (c) School Health Service Clinics - Minor Ailments, Aural, Child Guidance, Eye, Orthopaedic and Speech Therapy Clinics are in operation.

5. Local Health authority services (continued)

- (d) Home Help service - The County Council operate a directly-administered service. A Neighbourly Help Scheme has been brought into operation to utilise the services of neighbours unable to work the set hours of home helps.
- (e) Vaccination and immunisation - Facilities are available, either at the Health Centre or by general practitioners at their surgeries, for protective vaccination against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. BCG vaccination of school children aged 13 and over is carried out (where parents so desire) in those cases where Mantoux skin-tests have indicated an inadequate resistance to tuberculosis infection.
- (f) Chiropody - A directly-provided chiropody service for the aged, physically-handicapped and expectant mother groups is available on a sessional basis.

6. Other facilities

- (a) Family Planning - Advice is available at a family planning and sub-fertility clinic held, under arrangements made by the Family Planning Association, every Monday between 7 and 8.30 p.m. at the Health Centre.
- (b) Venereal Disease - A clinic is held on Wednesday evenings at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester. Additional diagnostic and treatment facilities are available at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth and at Worthing Hospital.
- (c) Nursing Homes - One nursing home in the City, with accommodation for 8 medical or chronic patients, is registered by the County Council under Section 187, Public Health Act, 1936.

7. National Assistance Act, 1948 and 1951.

(a) Section 47 - Removal of persons in need of care and attention

During the year it was happily not found necessary to have recourse to the compulsory powers for removal to hospital, etc., of persons found to be in need of care and attention. With the close and ready co-operation of the geriatricians and almoners at hospitals, together with the health and welfare services of the County Council, admissions were arranged to local hospitals by tactful persuasion in those difficult cases where patients were not at first prepared to leave their homes.

(b) Section 50 - Assisted burials

No arrangements were made during 1968 for burials under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

8. Meals on Wheels

The W.R.V.S. continued to provide lunches to many of our residents.
The numbers are as follows:-

January - December 1967

Served to residents in the City	6,278
Served to residents in the Rural District	<u>6,413</u>
Total	<u>12,691</u>

January - December 1968

Served to residents in the City	7,210
Served to residents in the Rural District	<u>7,592</u>
Total	<u>14,802</u>

SECTION IV

WATER SUPPLY

The following report on the City's water supply for the year is supplied by Mr. L.J. Simpson, Engineer to the Portsmouth Water Company.

Sources of Supply, Treatment and Sampling Results.

The public water supply to the City is all derived from the chalk of the South Downs by means of wells, boreholes and adits at Fishbourne, Funtington and Lavant Pumping Stations. The supply was satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, throughout the year.

The raw waters were free from any tendency towards plumbo-solvent action. They underwent continuous purification before being pumped either directly into the distribution system or into the storage reservoir at Lavant.

At all three sources treatment consisted of the application of chlorine in minimum quantities except at Fishbourne where a higher dose of chlorine was applied followed by de-chlorination by sulphur dioxide to a normal chlorine residual.

All the three Stations supplying the City are under automatic operation with supervisory control,

During the year 69 samples collected from the distribution system within the City were examined, together with 222 samples of treated water derived from the same source but taken outside the City. Additionally, 75 samples of untreated water were examined in the Company's laboratory.

All the samples of treated water were reported to be of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for public water supply purposes.

The total hardness of the supply varied from 230 p.p.m. (Funtington source) to 275 p.p.m. (Fishbourne source). The average total hardness of the City's supply being 250 p.p.m. of which the permanent hardness was between 20 and 25 p.p.m.

During the year there were 184 connections to the public water supply and 14 disconnections, making a net increase of 170.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Chichester is drained as far as possible on the separate system of main drainage (i.e. rain water is drained separately from soil water).

The Sewage Disposal Works, the outfall from which discharges into Chichester Harbour, are situated at Appledram. They have been extensively enlarged and modernised to meet the demands of a developing area.

Cesspool Drainage

The majority of houses in the City are on main drainage, but in the unsewered areas there are approximately 180 properties with cesspool drainage. During the year 570 emptyings of cesspools were carried out by the Council, 4 free emptyings being allowed per year for each premises.

Public Cleansing

Trade refuse is collected from shops and offices in the main streets twice weekly. A weekly domestic collection is operated; disposal being the Corporation's controlled tip at Westhampnett Road, where a programme of in-filling of disused gravel pits is continuing.

Street cleansing is carried out daily in the main streets and at frequent intervals in other streets using a mechanical sweeper supplemented by manual orderlies when necessary.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

There are now no registered common lodging-houses in the City.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Continued use was made during the year of the facilities provided by the public mortuary, which include refrigerated storage. An arrangement is in operation for bodies from Chichester, Midhurst and Petworth Rural Districts to be admitted, mainly where post-mortem examinations are subsequently carried out. The following table summarises and analyses the admissions during the year.

Table 19

	Reason for admission;		Total
	Awaiting burial	For post-mortem examination	
Chichester	3	32	35
Chichester R.D.C.	1	46	47
Midhurst & Petworth	1	21	22
Others	2	23	25
TOTALS:	7	122	129

Legislation which relates to Public Health and which actively involves the Staff of the Public Health Department in their day-to-day work.

Housing Acts, 1936, 1957, 1961 & 1964
 Public Health Acts, 1936 & 1961
 Rent Acts, 1957 & 1965
 Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963
 Food Hygiene(General) Regulations, 1960
 Food and Drugs Act, 1955
 Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966
 Chichester Corporation Act, 1938
 Noise Abatement Act, 1960
 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963
 Clean Air Act, 1956
 Shops Act, 1950
 Factories Act, 1961
 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
 Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953
 Water Act, 1945
 Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959
 Building Regulations, 1965
 Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957
 Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, 1959
 Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958
 Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960
 Pet Animals Act, 1951
 Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963
 National Assistance Act, 1948
 Licensing Act, 1961
 Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951
 Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968

BYE-LAWS

List of Bye-Laws in force in the City which relate to Public Health:-

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Confirmation</u>
1.	New Street and Buildings	April, 1936
2.	Common Lodging-Houses	May, 1936
3.	Markets	May, 1936
4.	Mortuary	May, 1936
5.	Nuisances	May, 1936
6.	Offensive Trades	May, 1936
7.	Slaughter-houses	May, 1957
8.	Sanitary Conveniences	June, 1936
9.	Dogs Fouling Footways	October, 1936
10.	Houses let in Lodgings	June, 1937
11.	Buildings	February, 1939
12.	Pleasure Fairs	February, 1939
13.	Houses let in Lodgings	May, 1939
14.	Refuse tips	October, 1939
15.	Water - Prevention of waste, Undue Consumption, Misuse or Contamination	March, 1950
16.	Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the open air	July, 1950
17.	Buildings	October, 1953
18.	Deposit of Litter	September, 1954
19.	Parking of Cars on Grass Verges and Traffic Islands	September, 1954
20.	Dogs Fouling Footways	June, 1961

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T. C. WARD, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION V

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

No clearance areas were declared, 2 houses and 3 parts of dwellings were represented as individually unfit, tenants of 14 unfit houses were rehoused. At the end of the year there were 5 clearance areas comprising 21 houses outstanding.

Improvement of houses

During the year 33 applications (3 for discretionary and 30 for standard grants) were approved. Of the standard applications approved 19 were for extended grants.

	<u>Standard</u>		<u>Extended Standard</u>		<u>Discretionary</u>	
	<u>o/occ.</u>	<u>tenanted</u>	<u>o/occ.</u>	<u>tenanted</u>	<u>o/occ.</u>	<u>tenanted</u>
No. of applications received	8	3	10	9	2	1
No. of applications approved	8	3	10	9	2	1
No. of dwellings improved	3	2	7	1	2	1
Amounts paid in grants	£672		£2,186		£796	
Average grant per house	£134		£273		£265	

Two houses were improved following the service of preliminary notices under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Section 60, Public Health Act, 1936 and Section 16 Housing Act, 1961, were used to persuade owners of four properties in multiple occupation to take necessary steps to safeguard means of escape in case of fire. Final requirements are decided after consultation with the fire authority.

Closing orders were made on basement and ground floor flats in a multi-occupied three storey house. The families involved were rehoused and the property reverted to single occupation.

No applications were received for certificates of disrepair. An application for cancellation of a certificate issued was refused following an objection from the tenant, which the Council supported.

Overcrowding

A serious case of overcrowding was brought to notice resulting from occupation of the roof space above a Chinese restaurant. Sleeping compartments were constructed, roof timbers cut, no ventilation provided, and no permission sought in respect of building regulations, planning or means of escape in case of fire.

A meeting on site with the building inspector and representative from the fire authority took place. The roof space was finally vacated, sleeping compartments taken down and the roof timbers re-instated.

Housing Statistics

Houses erected during the year

By local authority	90
By private enterprise	58
	<hr/>
Total	148
	<hr/>

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts).....	176
Number of inspections made for this purpose	517
Number of dwellings (included under the above sub-heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	62
Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	89
(Rendered fit by informal action)	

2. Action under Statutory powers during the year:

(i) Repairs

No statutory action under either the Housing Act, 1957, or the Public Health Act, 1936, was necessary to secure the repair of unfit houses.

(ii) Clearance Areas - Housing Act, 1957

Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation demolished under Section 43 (1) Housing Act, 1957..... 14

(iii) Demolition and Closing Orders - Housing Act, 1957

- (a) Number of unfit houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) . 1
- (b) Number of local authority-owned houses (unfit) closed 3
- (c) Number of unfit houses closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) 4
- (d) Number of unfit houses closed under Section 17(3) and 26 -
- (e) Parts of houses closed under Section 18 4
- (f) Number of houses reconditioned and undertakings cancelled (Section 16) 2

3. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers under the Public Health and Housing Acts 92

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOODFood and Drugs Act, 1955The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

There are 258 premises in the City concerned with the preparation, manufacture, storage or sale of food, and inspections are made to ensure as far as possible, that the consumer gets a clean and wholesome end product.

When complaints of unsound food are received, a thorough investigation is immediately initiated into the circumstances. Faulty stock rotation, handling and storage are the chief causes leading to complaints whilst errors in manufacture are of lesser importance.

Food premises generally continue to improve, new methods of display, better temperature controlled storage arrangements, quicker turnover by ordering in smaller quantities, more frequent deliveries of perishable foods, all help to eliminate or at least reduce the risk of mould growths and foods out-of-condition.

Problems of adequate facilities for refuse storage still arise, and advice is freely given on this subject. Paper sacks are more suitable than bins in most instances and efforts to improve this aspect of hygiene at food shops continue with some success.

Rotisserie cooking of chickens in a butcher's shop was discontinued as the amount of heat generated proved excessive. In another shop additional ventilation was required and installed to extract heat generated from a rotary cooker used for meat pies, sausage rolls, and cornish pasties.

On notification from food premises, surrender notes are issued for unsound food which is collected and disposed of at the refuse tip. Refrigerated display cabinet breakdowns now account for a significant proportion of food condemned.

In addition to verbal requests, it was found necessary to serve twelve written notices drawing attention to infringements of the regulations.

Twenty-seven complaints regarding food or food premises were received and dealt with. Thirteen referred to the following complaints:-

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Action taken/remarks</u>
1. Unsound frozen herrings	On inspection found to be sound. (Frozen herrings on being cut open do not present the same attractive appearance as fresh herrings).
2. Mouldy sausages	Found to be 9 days old. Faulty stock rotation. General Manager and Director of the firm involved, interviewed. Shop manager instructed on code marking.
3. Porridge wheat. Rancid smell on being cooked	Remainder of porridge cooked. No abnormal smell found.
4. Sliced low starch loaf, stale and mouldy.	Sales Manager of manufacturer, interviewed. Production fault thought to be cause of mould. Bakery taking steps to ensure more satisfactory temperature control at the bakery. The Sales Manager admitted that other complaints had been received in other areas from same batch deliveries.

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Action taken/remarks</u>
5. Restaurant waiter smoking whilst preparing ice-cream	Owner of restaurant interviewed. Waiter worked here one day only, after which services no longer required.
6. Milk bottle with cement adhering inside bottom of bottle	Complaint taken up with the dairy. Automatic scanner on order withdrawn from production as inefficient. Another automatic scanner ordered of different make reputed to be more efficient. Meantime visual inspection with possibility of human error exists.
7. Unsound carton of Danish fresh eggs	Surrender note issued for this carton of eggs, and for seven remaining cartons bearing the same code number.
8. Unsound leg of lamb	No action taken in view of time lapse of 4 days between day of purchase and complaint.
9. Unsound condition of fresh cream in chocolate cream buns	Owner of food premises interviewed. Two remaining cream buns found to contain unsound cream, withdrawn from sale. Storage and display temperature and humidity considered too high in the shop. Proprietor cancelled orders for further supplies until satisfactory storage and display was possible. The recommended storage temperature for cream products is below 50°F (10°C). Warning letter sent. Place of manufacture outside City. Enquiry at this bakery ascertained that for chocolate cream buns, the cream is kept below 40°F and is injected mechanically and the buns are refrigerated at a temperature between - 10°F and 0°F until required for delivery. Consideration is being given to adapting the vehicles to include an insulated section for the transport of cream products.
10. Mould growth in tin of peas	Small hole found in top of can. Investigation made by canners and shop involved. Cause unknown. A nail may have punctured the can during distribution or at the retail shop.

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Action taken/remarks</u>
11. Wholemeal loaf containing part of a steel bolt	Production Manager of bakery and Chief Hygiene Officer of multiple store made immediate arrangements to visit the department. Investigation undertaken. Found faulty mechanism to flour weighing cut-off device. Measures put in hand to modify and strengthen the faulty parts to prevent bolt shearing in the future.
12. Unsound condition of two scotch eggs	Shop delivery dates, shelf-life and storage conditions investigated, Scotch eggs found to be three days old. Letter sent to the bakery, resulting in severe reprimand to Manageress. Instructions reiterated to other company shops that this product has a maximum shelf-life of two days under cool storage conditions. Recommended and discussed with the Company Hygiene Officer, the preparation of a "Code of Handling", for use and guidance to food handlers in all the branch shops.
13. Small fly in chocolate covered wafer biscuit	The factory supplying the multiple store concerned was notified, and a full report on conditions at the factory was submitted by the Hygiene Officer. The precautions taken to preclude flies were noted and found to be of a high order.

Control of flying insects

The electrified insect control unit is a relatively new development and is proving effective when placed at strategic points in food premises. It consists of a black-light lure, an electrified grid and a collection tray. The unit is normally suspended overhead. Insects are attracted by the black light, fly towards it and die immediately on contact with the grid and drop into the collection tray. The advantages of this unit are: death is instantaneous, no insects fly away to expire or recover, no release of chemicals into the food room, control is continuous and no immunity can be built up.

Wherever flies and other flying insects can cause contamination, this newest safeguard will be welcome.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no processing plants of this type in the City.

Mobile Food Shops

There are six known vans (4 ice-cream, 2 grocery) operating in the City which were inspected.

Registered food premises

(a) Under Section 92, Chichester Corporation Act, 1938

Preparation or manufacture of sausages, preserved, potted, etc., meat	22
Sale and storage of ice-cream	76

(b) Under Section 8, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Dairies	3
Distributors (1 wholesale, 4 retail)	5

Inspections of registered food premises were carried out during the year as under:-

Manufacture of sausages, potted or preserved food	23
Dairies	46

Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960,
relating to the provision of wash-hand basins and sinks applies as follows:-

Type of Premises	No.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses and Confectioners	33	33	30	30
Butchers	19	19	19	19
Cafes and restau- rants (excluding public houses and hotels with res- taurant facilities)	30	30	30	30
Dairies	3	3	3	3
Fish shops (includ- ing 4 fish-fry- ing premises)	7	7	7	7
Greengrocers, grocers & general stores	63	63	63	63
Staff canteens	23	23	21	21
Licensed clubs	14	14	14	14
Public houses and hotels (including 8 with restaurant facilities)	45	45	45	45
Private hotels	5	5	5	5
Hospitals, private schools, Church kitchens	12	12	12	12
Food factories	4	4	4	4
TOTAL:	258	258	253	253

Milk Supply

U.H.T. milk is sold in the City, in addition to pasteurised, homogenised, sterilised, farm bottled, Channel Islands and South Devon milk. This is milk which has been subjected to ultra heat treatment (270°F) for at least one second. It is homogenised and will keep unopened without refrigeration in aluminium packs for up to five months.

There is one pasteurising plant in the City, the output being 10,000 gallons per day rising to 15,000 gallons per day during the summer months. Skimmed milk is also pasteurised and concentrated 32.5%. Cottage cheese is produced, and yoghurt output is 100,000 cartons per week. Surplus skimmed milk is powdered and goes for the manufacture of baby foods, chocolate etc.

Dealer's licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, are issued by the West Sussex County Council, as the Food and Drugs authority, and operate for a five year period from the date of issue.

Brucella Abortus

No samples of raw milk were examined during the year. All locally produced supplies are sent for pasteurisation.

Central Shopping Area

Refuse collection in the City centre has now been re-timed to finish during mornings instead of extending into afternoons. Where collection takes place from shops at the kerbside it is desirable, both on hygienic and aesthetic grounds, that this work should be completed before 10 a.m. otherwise pedestrians have to pick their way through refuse awaiting collection during peak shopping hours. Food deliveries to shops, particularly meat, have been observed taking place whilst refuse from the same premises was being tipped from receptacles into vehicles that are not dustless loaders.

Disposable paper sacks might obviate some of these objections but a re-thinking of the whole question of refuse removal in the central areas is needed to give this tourist attractive City a modern integrated service that public health demands and its citizens and its visitors expect.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE HYGIENE AND MEAT INSPECTION

Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958. The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960.

Slaughtering continued to 31st August when the slaughterhouse finally closed down.

All animals killed were inspected and stamped in accordance with the regulations and, as far as possible, ante-mortem inspection was arranged, particularly with animals sent in for emergency slaughter.

Meat inspection charges continued at the rate of 2s. 6d. per bovine animal, 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep or goat for Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays, whilst the charges for week-day inspections were 2s. 0d., and 6d. and 4d., respectively.

Payments made to the Council from January to August amounted to £609. 9s. 6d.

No generalised cases of cysticercus bovis were found during the year. Nine localised cases were detected and carcasses and offals refrigerated and cleared in accordance with the regulations. No tenderising injections are given to animals before slaughter. No cases of bovine tuberculosis were found.

Salmonellae Investigation

During the year the Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth carried out an investigation into the incidence of salmonellae infections in the area. This department co-operated in the work carried out at the local slaughterhouse. Of 49 sewer swabs submitted for examination, 2 gave positive results - salmonellae anatum , and salmonellae dublin being isolated.

Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 Control of hours of Slaughter

The following recommended days and hours of slaughter were agreed after consultation with the owners of the local slaughterhouse;

Throughout the year

Monday to Thursday 7 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Friday and Saturday 5 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.

Between 1st April and 31st October

Sunday 5 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

(With an additional Sunday in December if required to cover Christmas trade)

The regulations came into operation on the 30th September, 1966 and have been substantially adhered to.

Unsound meat

Meat and offals found to be unfit for food, together with by-products are disposed of as follows:-

- (a) Glands (Thyroids), unsold lungs, vels (calf stomachs), condemned livers, pigs maws (stomachs), unsold spleens, are collected for pharmaceutical products and dog foods.
- (b) Bones, livers unsuitable for mink breeders, intestines, stomachs, feet, unsold heads, fat horns and condemned meat are sent for processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.
- (c) Mink farms collect livers and tripes for feeding purposes.
- (d) Cattle stomachs are used for manufacture of edible tripe.
- (e) Sheep skins, cattle hides and calf skins go to leather processors.

Poultry inspection

There are no poultry processing establishments in the City.

Total amount of meat found to be diseased, and destroyed -
13 tons, 13 cwts, 2qtrs and 23 lbs.

Table 20

	Entire carcasses				Joints				Edible Offal			
	Tons	cwts	qtrs	lbs	Tons	cwts	qtrs	lbs	Tons	cwts	qtrs	lbs
Cattle (excl. Cows)	-	8	-	-	-	1	3	10	-	18	2	19
Cows	3	18	-	24	-	12	1	6	2	7	1	3
Calves	-	11	3	4	-	-	-	21	-	1	-	3
Sheep & Lambs	-	11	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	23
Pigs	2	7	3	13	-	7	3	26	1	4	3	14
TOTALS:	7	17	1	18	1	2	1	7	5	1	-	6

Carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

Table 21

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	1,588	823	522	6,197	7,533	16,663
Number inspected	1,588	823	522	6,197	7,533	16,663
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	23	25	43	61	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	194	439	38	593	923	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	12.4%	56.1%	12%	10.2%	13.0%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.01%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	4	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	4	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION VII

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Noise Abatement

Annual reports for the last few years have referred to complaints from residents concerning an adjacent engineering factory. Eventually, following the production of a permanent record of noise levels over a continuous period of several weeks, the facts of the case were submitted to Counsel. He advised procedure under planning powers, rather than under the Noise Abatement Act, and enforcement notices were served. A public enquiry was held in December. As a consequence of this certain works such as double glazing and roof insulation were required to be carried out and the noise level at the perimeter of the factory site was limited to 45d BA. Shortly after this decision the factory was vacated thus bringing to a satisfactory conclusion a matter which had engaged the attention of the Council for over three years.

If anything is to be learnt from this, it is hoped that it will be that great care is needed where the establishment of industrial processes or a change of use in existing premises is permitted in or adjacent to residential areas.

The powers in The Noise Abatement Act, 1960 can be operated reasonably quickly but in practice have severe limitations in operation particularly in Sub-section (3) of Section 1 and also in Section 110 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

In my opinion it is essential that maximum permitted noise levels should be attached to planning consents where factories are to be established, extended or change of use granted in or adjacent to residential areas. Compensation should much more freely be made available by the planning authority to extinguish planning consent where there is or is likely to be noise nuisance.

It is indeed gratifying to know that following representation to the planning authority conditions regarding noise limits have been attached to five planning consents during the year.

Plans

Plans for new buildings or improvements and alterations to existing ones are referred to this department by the City Surveyor where they relate to food premises, factories or offices and shops. Inspections and recommendations are then made to ensure that any necessary alterations are incorporated in the plans to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, The Factories Act, 1961 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. It was thought desirable to acquaint local architects, estate agents, and architectural draughtsmen with certain aspects of requirements of the department in so far as sanitary conveniences and hand washing facilities were concerned.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Six complaints dealt with were concerned with burning of rubbish at the rear of factories, bonfires and emission of grit from a steel blasting plant.

Section 3 of the Act requires that new furnaces shall be, so far as practicable, smokeless, and that proposals to instal such furnaces shall be given to the local authority. Three such proposals were received during the year.

No smoke control areas exist in the City at the present time.

Chimney Heights

Information on chimney heights applicable to three proposed factory sites was given to developers during the year.

A revised edition of the Memorandum on Chimney Heights, which was published in 1963, was issued in November, 1967.

The most important difference between the two documents lies in the treatment of furnaces emitting only small amounts of sulphur dioxide. In the 1963 Memorandum, the minimum chimney height indicated by Appendix 1 is 40 feet, and even quite low rates of emission take the height considerably above that level. Experience has shown that these levels are unduly onerous having regard to the smallness of the emission. Appendix 1 of "Chimney Heights" accordingly allows for uncorrected chimney heights starting at 16 feet and makes no provision for emissions of less than 3 lb per hour of sulphur dioxide; a new Appendix VI gives final chimney heights for small furnaces starting at 25 feet.

Pigeon Control

Public Health Act, 1961, Section 74

Pigeons continue to foul and deface buildings in the City. Pigeons can carry a variety of diseases and create conditions which encourage mites, flies, carpet beetles and other pests.

For these reasons, trapping was re-started in the Autumn. 72 feral pigeons were accounted for and 30 eggs destroyed in nesting places.

As pigeons congregate in different areas, fresh trapping sites have to be found to deal with them. The siting of the traps is decided after careful survey of the area. No other species of bird is trapped. Small birds undoubtedly frequent the sites, but are free to walk in and out of the traps as they please.

The practice of coating ledges etc. with jelly-like compounds to discourage pigeons roosting appears to me to be of doubtful value. It is expensive, effective for a limited period only and does nothing to reduce the pigeon population which moves to adjacent unprotected buildings that have hitherto been free.

Camping Sites and moveable dwellings

There are no licensed sites in the City. One showman's site is in use, mainly in the winter months.

Offensive Trades

No nuisances were reported during the year from offensive trades.

Shops Act, 1950

Inspections are carried out periodically and when inspections are made in connection with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, guidance is given to shopkeepers and queries answered on problems arising on the administration of this Act.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year inspections of premises continued. Details of the work, together with particulars of registrations, accidents reported and investigated, are listed below. A total of 385 premises have been inspected for the first time.

(A) REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	15	174	24
Retail shops	10	241	55
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	17	9
Catering, establishments open to the public, canteens	1	41	-
Fuel storage depots	-	4	-
TOTALS:	27	477	88

(B) TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT 108

(C) ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	1,393
Retail shops	1,804
Wholesale departments, warehouses	157
Catering establishments open to the public	283
Canteens	24
Fuel storage depots	13
Total	3,674
Total Males	1,520
Total Females	2,154

- (D) EXEMPTIONS Number of applications received Nil
 Number of applications granted Nil
 (E) PROSECUTIONS Number instituted and completed during the year Nil

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness -	13	Sitting facilities -
5	Overcrowding -	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) -
6	Temperature 1	15	Eating facilities -
7	Ventilation 2	16	Floors, passages and stairs 15
8	Lighting -	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery 2
9	Sanitary conveniences 5	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery -
10	Washing facilities 6	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery -
11	Supply of drinking water -	24	First Aid General Provisions 1
12	Clothing accommodation -		Other matters 4
Total			36

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shops	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
Wholesale shops Warehouses	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	5	5	-	-	-	5

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	1	-	-	-
Falls of persons	-	-	-	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	2	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	1	1	-
Fire and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	-	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-

No fatalities were reported

NOTIFIABLE ACCIDENTS

An accident is notifiable if all the following conditions are fulfilled;

- (1) it occurs in premises to which the Act applies;
- (2) it is not reportable under any other enactment;
- (3) the injured person is employed to work in the premises; and
- (4) it causes death to the injured person, or disables him for more than three days from doing his usual work.

GENERAL

The following is a summary of visits and inspections carried out during the year:-

1. Public Health and Housing Acts

Number of complaints received and dealt with	62
Animals and pests	74
Drainage of premises	37
Houses let in multiple occupation/let in lodgings	31
Improvement grants	99
Infectious disease enquiries	8
Inspections and re-inspections of houses	257
Rent Act, 1957	11
Other inspections	45
Aged persons	3
Swimming pool	6
Sampling	7

2. Meat Inspections

Visits to abattoir	424
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3. Food Premises - Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Number of complaints received and dealt with	27
Bakers and confectioners	45
Butchers	51
Cafes and restaurants	45
Canteens	19
Dairies	36
Fish shops	29
Food factories	22
Grocers, greengrocers, general stores	91
Hospitals and schools	8
Hotels and licensed premises	23
Mobile food shops	4
Sports and social clubs	4
Visits re examination of unsound food	107
Visits re preserved food, ice-cream	18
Sloe Fair	2

The following unsound food was surrendered and destroyed from

shops in the City:-	Tons	Cwts	lbs
Fresh meat		4	10
Canned foods		4	30
Frozen Food		8	11
Other Foods		2	32
		18	83

4. Shops Act, 1950

Number of complaints received and dealt with	1
Employment of shops'assistants, young persons, hours of closing, Sunday trading, etc.	31

5. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Number of complaints received and dealt with	1
Accidents reported and investigated	8
Cleanliness, drinking water, first aid, lighting, sanitary accommodation, seating space, temperature, ventilation, washing facilities	108

6. Clean Air Act, 1956

Number of complaints received and dealt with	6
Inspections	22

7. Noise Abatement Act, 1960
Number of complaints received and dealt with 15
Inspections 113
8. Factories Act, 1961
Number of complaints received and dealt with 5
Sanitary accommodations, etc. 48
9. Rodent Control (Statistics for the 12 months ending 13.12.68.)
Surface infestations
(i) Number of properties inspected following notifications
or for survey purposes 444
(ii) Number of business premises, farms, etc., inspected
for rodent infestation during routine visits made
under Food and Drugs Acts, Factories Act, etc. 686
(iii) Total number of inspections made under (i) and
(ii) above 2,651
(iv) Number of infestations dealt with:-
(a) at private dwelling houses 206
(b) at business premises 27
(c) at Corporation property 4
(d) at farms -
18 block treatments were carried out.
10. Disinfection and Disinfestation
Number of disinfection treatments carried out:-
After infectious disease 1
Number of disinfestation treatments carried out:-
(a) Bed Bugs -
(i) Council houses 2
(ii) Other premises Nil
(b) Other vermin
(i) Council houses 4
(ii) Other premises 11
11. Pet Animals Act, 1951
3 premises in the City are licensed as pet shops under the above.
12. Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963
1 establishment in the City used solely for the boarding of cats
is inspected and licensed.
13. The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957
1 piggery in the City on which plant and equipment is used for the
boiling of waste food is inspected and licensed.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961. Section 153(1)

Part 1 of the Act

When visits of inspection are made to factories under the provisions of the Factories Act, opportunity is taken to inspect also for nuisances, pests and vermin, noise and clean air requirements. Where factories provide canteens, these are inspected at the same time to ensure compliance with food hygiene regulations.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	136	34	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	9	-	-
TOTAL	160	48	4	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	-	2	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default sending list to Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	-	-	-	-	-

THOMAS C. WARD,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

